

**MASON'S**  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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\$130 Smith \$150  
**MOTOR WHEEL**  
It can be attached to  
any ordinary Cycle.  
**ALEX. BOSS & Co.**  
Phone 77.

No. 18,659. 號九十五百六千八萬一第 日九十二月正年午戊 HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 11th, 1918. 一拜禮 號一十月三年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

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12, 14, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of  
Chilled Shot.  
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp  
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### TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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## INTIMATIONS

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The Great Home Entertainer.

Prices

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20% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

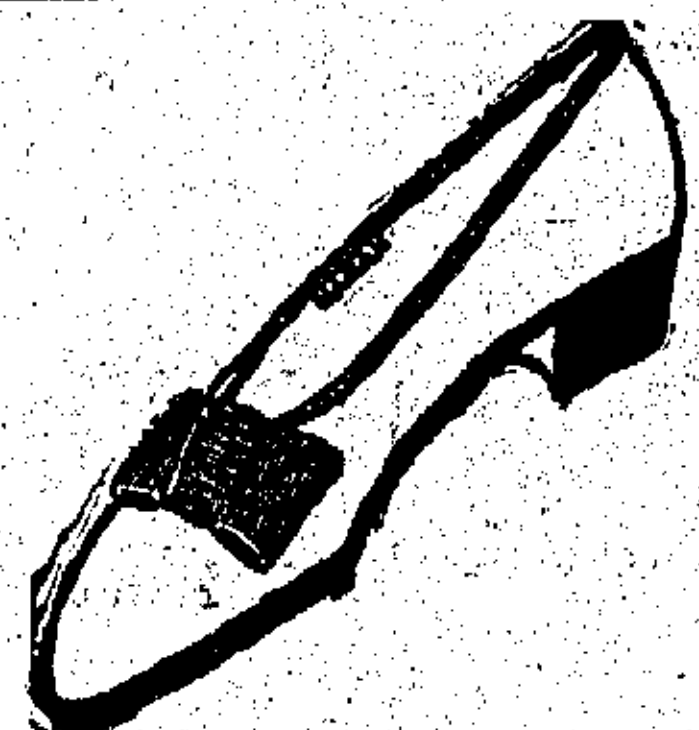
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Exclusive Agents.

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## PUMPS and SHOES



We now have a full stock of Shoes for Evening wear of various styles in all sizes and fittings.

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&amp; CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

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## LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

## MINISTROS CIGARS.

in boxes of 25.



The great care exercised in the choice of each single leaf makes these Cigars beyond all doubt the most perfect ever produced.

\$4 per box duty paid.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1261]

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AND

## ROYAL MENAGERIE.

LAST 2 NIGHTS OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN HONGKONG.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT!

## OUR NEW PROGRAMME!

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NEW ACTS!

Remember we Promise a Change and we give it.

Notice:—Special Tram Cars will run before and after the Night Performances to within two minutes' walk of the Circus Tent.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half-Price to the \$1 and \$1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO., DAILY.

W. HARMSTON,

C. M. BRUCE,

R. ALTON &amp; W. SYMONS,

Proprietors.

Band Master.

Agents.

[1466]

## SPORT.

## CRICKET.

## LEAGUE MATCHES.

## C.R.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

The University met the Chinese Recreation Club on Saturday afternoon at Causeway Bay and defeated them by two wickets and 130 runs. Batting first, the C.R.C. scored 118, Choa Wing Ping (29), H. Ching (29, not out) and A. J. Kew (15), being the principal scorers. K. Brayshaw, captured five wickets for the University for 48 runs. The University replied with 238 for eight wickets. The first two wickets fell for 31 runs, and then A. H. Rumjahn and Professor Wright, coming together, carried the score to 102. Both played vigorous cricket. Rumjahn's score of 56, including seven fours and Wright's score of 58 including two sixes and six fours. K. Brayshaw, also, contributed 47 (including a six and six fours). Choa Man Ping (3 for 15) was the most successful bowler for the C.R.C. Scores:—

Choa Man Ping, c Wright, b Brayshaw	20
G. Lee, b Marley	12
Un Hew Fan, b Brayshaw	11
Yew Man Tsun, b Brayshaw	4
Ng Sze Kwong, c and b Marley	9
H. Ching, not out	29
Wai Lee San, c Redmond, b Brayshaw	1
J. Wong, c Samy, b Marley	3
Wong Po Keung, run out	6
A. J. Kew, c Marley, b Brayshaw	15
E. Lven, c Fane, b Redmond	1
Extras	5
Total	116

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
K. Brayshaw	17	3	43	5
G. E. Marley	15	2	55	3
P. A. Redmond	1	0	10	0

UNIVERSITY.	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Ponsonby-Fane, c Keung, b Ng Sze Kwong	10			
A. H. Rumjahn, b Ng Sze Kwong	56			
F. A. Redmond, c and b Ng Sze Kwong	4			
J. D. Wright, c Wei Lee San, b Ng Sze Kwong	58			
G. E. Marley, c Yew Man Tsun, b K. Brayshaw	22			
K. Brayshaw, c Kew, Choa Man Ping	47			
D. K. Samy, b Choa Man Ping	15			
G. Hall, c Lyen, b Choa Man Ping	1			
Lim Keng Sun, not out	1			
W. Githens, not out	4			
Extras	4			
Total (for 8 wickets)	238			

J. M. Jack did not bat.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Un Hew Fan	16	1	68	0
Yew Man Tsun	14	0	66	0
Ng Sze Kwong	14	1	67	5
Choa Man Ping	3	0	15	3
G. Lee	3	0	16	0

## MIDDLESEX REGIMENT v. CRAIGENGOWER.

Played on the Craigengower ground, on Saturday. The Middlesex Regiment scored 36, the principal individual contribution being 16 by L/Cpl. Lawrence. R. Grimmett, was in good form with the ball, capturing 7 wickets for 28 runs. Craigengower replied with 109, thus winning the match by 43 runs. They started none too promisingly, however, eight wickets falling for 44. Then Manley (24, not out) and C. Sara (24) made a stand and carried the total to the nineties. Taylor had the best average of the Middlesex bowlers with 6 wickets for 44 runs. Scores:—

MIDDLESEX.	O.	M.	R.	W.
L/Cpl. Tebbutt, c Ford, b Grimmett	6			
L/Cpl. Tebbutt, b Grimmett	6			
L/Cpl. Lawrence, b Grimmett	16			
Pte. Purnell, b Graham	10			
L/C. Thompson, b Graham	0			
Capt. Smith, b Grimmett	2			
Lt. Dickenson, run out	7			
Pte. Smith, c Manley, b Grimmett	3			
L/Cpl. Schwartzberg, c Kharas, b Grimmett	4			
Pte. Woodward, b Grimmett	4			
Pte. Taylor, not out	0			
Extras	9			
Total	66			

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Grimmett	11.1	3	25	7
M. H. Abbas	9	1	26	2
J. S. Graham	9	1	26	2

—Bowled 1 no-ball.  
—Bowled one ball, three no-balls.

CRAIGENGOWER.	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. F. Ford, c Woodward, b Purnell	7			
A. Arculli, b Taylor	0			
M. H. Abbas, b Taylor	0			
R. Grimmett, c Thompson, b Purnell	7			
F. Thompson, b Purnell	2			
B. Basa, c Purnell, b Taylor	16			
J. S. Graham, c Capt. Smith, b Taylor	6			
D. Kharas, l.b.w., b Purnell	3			
Manley, not out	24			
C. Sara, c and b Tebbutt	24			
J. D. Norris, b Tebbutt	14			
Extras	6			
Total	109			

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Taylor	11	0	44	6
Purnell	9	2	22	2
Ellsby	3.4	0	14	0
Tebbutt	3	0	16	2

## NAVY v. R.G.A.

The Navy defeated the R.G.A. at Happy Valley on Saturday by six wickets and 70 runs. The Gunners were only able to score 24 against the bowling of Cdr. Gibson (6 wickets for 20 runs) and Ldg. Seaman Godfrey (4 for 20). The fielding of the Navy was exceptionally good, not a single catch being dropped. Nine of the batsmen made an average of only one apiece. The Navy lost three wickets

for 22, but Commander Gibson (56) and Mr. Cary (57, not out) carried the score to 104. Scores:—

R.G.A.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Br. Drummond, b Gibson	10			
Gr. Cooper, b Gibson	0			
Br. Athorne, c Robinson, b Gibson	11			
Sgt. Talford, c Gibson, b Godfrey	11			
Br. Dik, c Batclay, b Godfrey	2			
Gr. Perkins, b Gibson	3			
Gr. Sherman, c Robinson, b Gibson	0			
Br. Mann, b Godfrey	1			
Gr. Baines, not out	1			
Gr. Smith, c Gibson, b Godfrey	0			
Sgt. Eagler, b Gibson	0			
Extras	4			
Total	34			

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cdr. Gibson	11.5	6	10	6
Ldg. Smn. Godfrey	11	4	20	4

NAVY.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cdr. Gibson, c Dix, b Cooper	55			
Sig. Hack, b Baines	0			
A. P. Wild, c and b Athorne	5			
Pte. Breslin, c Baines, b Athorne	27			
Mr. Cary, not out	8			
Extras	9			
Total (for 4 wickets)	104			

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baines	7	0	20	1
Athorne	4	0	15	2
Eagler	7	0	32	0
Perkins	3	0	24	0
Cooper	1.2	1	4	1

## THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The University successfully accounted for the C.R.C., who have completed their league programme. The students have two more matches to play—one against the Club, and the other against the Middlesex Regt. They may reasonably be expected to beat the soldiers, so that all their prospects and hopes rest on the beating of the Club, indeed, the whole question of the ultimate winners rests on the result of the matches, University versus the Club and Civil Service versus the Club. The Club are strong favourites and are more likely to stand the strain of exciting finishes. The Navy, thanks to a characteristic innings and a splendid bowling performance by Commander Gibson, beat the Gunners easily, and have climbed higher in the table. They have still to play the Civil Service twice, and on the result of these encounters depends whether they will finish fourth or fifth in the list. Craigengower improved their position at the expense of the Middlesex Regiment, and have only one more match to play—against Kowloon—which they are hardly expected to win. The Chinese Recreation Club have finished their programme and their final position must be considered disappointing. They started the season very well, but were too much of a two-man team (Ng Sze Kwong and Un Hew Fan), to stand the strain of a long fixture-list.

Kowloon	17	10	3	4	34
Hongkong	15	10	2	3	33
University	16	10	3	3	33
Civil Service	15	7	1	7	28
Craigengower	17	7	8	23	23
Navy	15	7	7	1	22
R.E.	16	5	3	18	18
C.R.C.	16	5	3	18	18
R.G.A.	16	2	10	4	10
Middlesex	17	3	14	0	9

## FRIENDLY MATCHES.

## CIVIL SERVICE v. R. ENGINEERS.

Played on Saturday on the Civil Service ground and won by the visitors by 89 runs. The Engineers scored 157, thanks to a good first wicket partnership between Sergt. McGregor (60) and C.Q.M.S. Reakes (35). The Civil Service replied with 68. Pte. Connell had the best average for the day with 3 wickets for 6 runs. Scores:—

R.E.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sergt. McGregor, c Bradbury, b Bird	60			
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, b Hamilton	35			
Spr. Walker, c sub., b Bird	8			
Spr. Gordon, c Hamilton, b Bird	0			
Cpl. Adams, c and b Edmonds	0			
Pte. Connor, c Hamilton, b Bird	10			
Cpl. Heath, c Hamilton, b Bird	8			
Staff-Sgt. Crippwell, l.b.w., b Bird	8			
Spr. Cruickshank, b Hamilton	6			
2nd-Cpl. Way, b Bird	5			
C.Q.M.S. Junner, not out	0			
Extras	17			
Total	157			

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. W. Hamilton	12	0	45	2
R. E. O. Bird	14.1	2	55	7
F. Ling	5	0	19	0
W. H. Edmonds	3	0	21	1

## CIVIL SERVICE v. C.O.

C.O.	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. M. Goodall, c Reakes, b Cripwell	3			
R. C. Witzell, b Reakes	10			
F. S. Thompson, c Way, b Cripwell	10			
C. M. W. Reynolds, run out	4			
C. W. Braybury, b Reakes	1			
E. W. Hamilton, b Connor	5			
W. H. Edmonds, c Heath, b Reakes	1			
B. E. O. Bird, not out	2			
F. W. Ling, b Connor	1			
A. Nother, b Connor	0			
Extras	5			
Total	68			

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
C.Q.M.S. Reakes	13	4	33	4
S. S. Crippwell	10	2	25	2
Pte. Connor	24	0	6	3

## MR. COBB'S XI. v. MR. HODGE'S XI.

This match was played at Kowloon on Saturday and ended in a win for Mr. Cobb's eleven by 33 runs. The scoring was high on both sides. For the winners J. P. Robinson made 73 and L. E. S. Hodge was top-scorer with 57. Scores:—

MR. COBB'S XI.	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. R. de Sousa, c Murray, b Cobb	21			
R. Pestonji, c Edwards, b Gray	4			
F. J. de Roma, b Gray	11			
F. J. de Roma, b Gray	9			
R. E. Lindell, b Gray	0			
P. R. Wolff, b Gray	0			
L. E. S. Hodge, b Cobb	57			
J. H. M. Meade, b Cobb	29			
L. D. McNicol, c Gray	5			
D. E. Donnelly, c Edwards, b Overy	13			
D. R. Wahl, not out	8			
Extras	6			
Total	169			

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
P. H. Cobb	16.2	0	80	3
Capt. E. H. Gray	15	3	53	6
H. Overy	6	1	24	1

## MR. COBB'S XI.

MR. COBB'S XI.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Capt. E. H. Gray, b Donnelly	12			
W. T. Elson, c Wahl, b de Roma	4			
L. J. Blackburn, c Wahl, b Donnelly	0			
Mr. Cobb, c and b Athorne	0			
Lt. E. H. Murray, c Wolff, b Pestonji	51			
C. J. Stapleton, run out	23			
J. P. Robinson, c Meade, b Lindell	73			
T. W. Evans, c de Roma, b Pestonji	6			
H. E. Hollands, b Pestonji	11			
P. H. Cobb, b Donnelly	2			
H. Overy, c McNicol, b Donnelly	1			
E. J. Edwards, not out	5			
Extras	6			
Total	202			

## Bowling Analysis.

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Donnelly	18	1	69	4
de Roma	9	0	62	1
Pestonji	8	0	45	2
McNicol	2	0	12	0
Hodge	1	0	3	0
Lindell	0.3	0	2	1

## FOOTBALL.

## UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

## MIDDLESEX REGT., 1; NAVY, 0.

The re-appearance of Lieut. Sayer on Saturday greatly strengthened the Middlesex team, and, although he had the misfortune to strain a muscle of his leg early in the game, he was responsible for a lot of useful work. The sailors, too, had a good team out, and were extremely unfortunate in losing. The game, which was played on the Navy ground, opened briskly, and before long the Army goal had a marvellous escape, the ball almost entering the net off one of the defence. A fine effort by Turner saved the situation. Then Sayer got away and beat the field, but was a little slow in shooting. Another break-away by the same player a few moments later was followed by a shot which Crocker was only just able to push round the post. The sailors then had a glorious chance to score but missed it. Cook got through for the soldiers, and Crocker was forced to concede another corner, but the ball was short afterwards put behind out of danger. Clarke got away on the Navy right, but his centre was missed, and the soldiers attacked again. A nicely-placed centre from Sayer enabled Sorotson to open the account for the Army with a well-placed shot. The Navy then raided the Middlesex goal, and there was considerable excitement before Smith finally put behind. The soldiers were leading by the only goal when half-time arrived. After the interval, nearly all the play was in the Army half, and it was principally owing to fine work by Turner, in goal, that the soldiers retained their lead. Time after time the Navy forwards brought the leather into the penalty area, only to be eventually robbed by the defence. Travis, Llewellyn and Luxon all sent in good shots, but Turner was invincible. The sailors often lost opportunities by holding on to the ball instead of passing or shooting. After Turner had brought off a fine save from Luxon, the Army left wing got away, but without success. Llewellyn put in one of the best shots of the match, but it struck the cross-bar. Had it been a few inches lower it would undoubtedly have scored. Another rush by Sayer caused Crocker to come into action, and he saved twice in quick succession. The Navy again attacked strongly, and forcing a couple of corners which were beautifully taken by Travis, looked likely to defend sturdily, and successfully kept their goal intact until the final whistle sounded. Referee—Mr. Wright.

## H.K.D.C. 0; ROYAL ENGINEERS,



## THE RACECOURSE CATASTROPHE CORONER'S INQUIRY.

### CONTRACTOR SPRINGS A SURPRISE

At the inquiry into the Race Course Disaster, at the Magistracy on Saturday morning, a surprise was sprung upon most of those present by Kwok Kun, the foreman builder and partner in the firm of contractors who built the matcheds at Happy Valley. He stated that the poles of some of the matcheds were inserted into the ground. At times the evidence, which was given through a Chinese interpreter, was not very clear, and on one occasion the Magistrate warned the witness to speak the truth. The witness, however, during the course of several questions dealing with the same subject, held strictly to his statement that the poles of the matcheds at each end of the row were inserted into the ground, and, moreover, he remarked that it was the usual custom among builders to construct sheds in this particular way in order to secure bottom lashings, etc., but he added that either mode of construction was equally safe. All previous evidence had led to the belief that the whole of the area was covered with planks and that the poles of the matcheds rested on these planks. Both Mr. Chatham and Mr. Wright had been cross-examined at length on this point and gave it as their opinion that the poles did not enter the ground, that it was quite unnecessary for them to do so, and that it was not usual for matcheds to be built to adopt such a procedure.

Kwok Kun, the partner in the firm of Bze Hop, continuing his evidence from Friday, said that Stand No. 11 was erected for Cheung Sui Nam. It was of two stories, both of whom were used for spectators. There was no cooking done there. The stove which he stated he had seen in use in Stand No. 10 were ordinary Chinese stoves. The one produced in Court was used for boiling tea only, but the stove he saw in No. 10 was half as large again. He did not see an iron stove in No. 10. Stand No. 12 was erected for Wayfoong, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. It was of two stories. Cooking was done in the basement. He saw tea being boiled. No. 13 was built for Kwong Kee. It was similar to No. 12. Cooking was done in the basement, which was boarded. Ho Chuk Wei was the owner of No. 14, which comprised two full stories and a half storey. There was a basement, but it was not very high. Cooking was done on the first floor, chatties similar to the one produced in Court being used. No. 15 was the Japanese stand. This comprised a storey and a half with a basement. There was cooking in the basement in chatties on boards. No. 16 was erected for Yau Sun. The name Ahman appearing on the list of owners might be an alias. The model matcheds produced in Court was No. 18. Witness had made it himself and it had been built correctly. This was the highest matcheds on the Race Course. It consisted of three stories. The height from the eaves to the ground was 29 feet 3 inches. He had no instructions as to the number of people it should hold. There was no cooking in this one. He could not say how many people used it. Twelve pairs of poles inside this matcheds went up to the second floor, and four of these poles went through from the bottom to the roof. In two cases poles were spliced together; both were on the side next shed No. 17. On the Race Course side of the shed there was a "sleeper" stretching out from the basement. Attached to this were two struts. On the Golf Club side there was another "sleeper" with one strut attached to it and extending to the roof. The lashing attached to the strut would not slip. If conceivably the lashings of the strut were to slip the whole matcheds would move bodily. On the Race Course side one strut supported the upper storey and the other strut supported the roof. The second strut on the Race Course side was because of the tendency for the people to go to that side. The same principle of construction was adopted for all high sheds. If the strut moved the shed would move, but not fall. If through some alarm the people from the upper stories began to run all together down the stairs this would have no effect on the stability of the stand. Nos. 17, 18 and 19 were built for Lun Nga. Cooking was done on the boards in the basement. When constructing matcheds he usually inserted poles into the ground. This was his general practice. The poles were inserted from half a foot to a foot deep. This was done in order that the poles might not move or slip. All the upright poles of Shed No. 16 were inserted into the ground to a distance of about six inches. The poles of Nos. 17, 18 and 19 were also inserted into the ground. The poles of shed No. 16 were inserted into the ground; they rested on boards. The poles of the sheds Nos. 1 to 9 were inserted into the ground. Sheds Nos. 1, 2 and 3 had no boards on the ground. The Crown Solicitor—When building matcheds you usually put poles into the ground from six inches to a foot?—Yes. Why do you do that?—So that the poles shall not slip or move.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics are taken from the Fortnightly Prices Current and Market Report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

### OPIMUM.

The stocks on March 7th were 200 chests of Patna, 103 chests of Benares, 139 chests of Malwa and 5 chests of Persian and Turkish. During the previous fortnight 74 chests of Persian and Turkish were imported and the same number of chests exported. In uncertified Benares opium the stocks on March 7th were 5 chests of Patna and 24 chests of Benares. During the previous fortnight 18 chests of Benares were boiled by Government Monopoly.

### EXPORTS.

There has been practically no change in the export market. Cassia Oil is firmer, but there is very little doing. There is no demand for Star Aniseed Oil.

### IMPORTS.

In Cotton Yarn prices continue firm, registering a further improvement of \$2 to \$7 per bale, but the volume of business has been insignificant, hardly amounting to 1,000 lbs. Quotations are:—No. 10s. at \$170 to \$200, No. 12s. at \$185 to \$212, No. 14s. at \$210 to \$232, No. 20s. at \$232 to \$260. Arrivals 5,300 bales, sales 1,000. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 7,000 bales. Bargains 15,000 bales.

The market for woollens is dead. In Raw Cottons values are decidedly firmer with Indian Cotton at \$33 to \$39 and China descriptions at \$35 to \$63 per picul. There has been weakness in the local metal market during the last few days. Tinplates are down from \$33 to \$30. Steel plates are also considerably lower, 1" and up are weak at \$30. Bars are \$11.25 picul. Large quantities in stock to arrive. Galvanized wire: 18/22 G. at 12 to 17 G. at \$16, market weak. Nails 11-3" at \$13.75 to \$14, 3-7" at \$14" market easy. The trade done in Yellow Metal has been nominal. There has been no change in Petroleum Products. It is still considered inadvisable to quote Coal prices. The Sugar market is quiet. There is no stock of Saltpetre and export from Calcutta is prohibited. The stock of Flour is about 200,000 sacks. Quotations are:—Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.70 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.80 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.70 per sack; Shanghai flour, \$3.50 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.75 per sack; Australian No. 2, \$3.70 per sack.

The Coroner—For matcheds to be used as theatres how far do you go?—It depends upon the ground. In soft ground the poles are inserted deeper. If the ground is firm the poles are inserted as far.

Why do you insert them more deeply in the soft ground?—Usually if the ground is soft two horizontal poles are placed in the ground to give a firm foundation for the uprights.

Do you insert the poles deeper for higher buildings than for lower buildings?—If the buildings are very tall stronger poles are used. If erected on hard ground the poles are sunk deeper. Planks may be used instead of poles as horizontal supports on hard ground.

Do you think matcheds are safer when poles are inserted into the ground than they are when the poles are not inserted?—They are equally safe whether the poles are inserted into the ground or not. Building matcheds with poles in the ground means less work for me, as it saves lashing work.

The enquiry was about to be adjourned when Mr. Bowley remarked that he did not know whether His Worship had noticed the marks the poles had made on the ground when inspection of the ground was carried out. Witness had shown him certain shallow depressions where the poles of sheds Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 had rested. He did not know whether His Worship would care to make another inspection. The holes were now extremely shallow.

Mr. Wright—So far as I was aware there were no holes. I did not go as far as shed No. 16. I looked at the sides of sheds Nos. 1 to 14, and I did not see any holes.

The Coroner—We will ask Mr. Wright to inspect the ground again and to report.

Mr. Bowley—Might I suggest that a great deal of labour would be saved to Your Worship, and a great deal of time, if the evidence was taken down by a stenographer. The witness could sign after the transcript had been made and read over to him. It appears that this enquiry will reach an interminable length and this might expedite matters.

The Coroner—Personally I shall be very much more satisfied if I take the evidence myself.

The enquiry was then adjourned until Monday.

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY.

The following resolutions, proposed by Mr. A. F. Arculli and seconded by Mr. N. M. Arab, were unanimously passed on the 8th inst. at a meeting of the Muslim Community, held immediately after the Jumma prayers, and before the special "deed" for the souls of those who died as a result of the recent fire at Happy Valley.

1.—That this meeting records its grateful thanks to the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce (to whom the community is further indebted for a kind letter on the subject), and the Chinese and Portuguese communities for their expressions of sympathy with those of its members who have lost relatives and friends as a result of the Race Course catastrophe.

2.—That this meeting desires to respectfully tender its heartfelt sympathy with the Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese and other communities who have likewise suffered.

3.—That the Press be requested to grant the hospitality of its columns for making the above resolutions public.

## COMPANY MEETING.

### HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The thirty-fourth ordinary meeting of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, 8, George's Buildings, on Saturday morning.

Mr. J. G. Shewan presided, and there were present also:—Messrs. H. P. White and A. H. Skelton (Consulting Committee), Mr. H. P. Campbell (Secretary), Mr. E. K. Black, T. Leman, Captain M. V. Buck, R. Henderson, H. Hancock, W. Adamson and J. M. Alves (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the result is an exceedingly satisfactory one, and much beyond what I anticipated this time last year, as I was then very doubtful if we could again pay a bonus. We are, however, not only able to pay last year's dividends and bonus, but we can place \$9,000 to Reserve Fund, after putting aside \$63,704.85 for depreciation on investments, and still carry forward some \$43,000. But, in spite of these figures, I am forced to cry "Wolf" again, for all the factors operating against last year's promise to be intensified during the current year.

The price of hemp was high enough in all conscience, but it has now reached figures never dreamt of before. At the end of 1916 we were paying pesos 38 per picul for current and for the same grade at the end of 1917 we had to pay pesos 56.50. In the face of such figures we cannot expect to maintain our sales at the old level. Not only this, but the cordage made of the swagwings of the market is invading our territories, and although we believe that good quality must tell in the end, it is very difficult to meet such competition when we have also to contend with excessive cost of raw material, high rates of exchange, and much reduced facilities for shipment. And it is not merely a question of the cost of hemp, but actually of getting what we want even at the present abnormal prices.

We are, if I may say so without the least intention of complaining, just now between the hammer and the anvil, for while our own Government has laid its hands on all the low grade hemp, the American Government is, I understand, about to do the same with all the high grade. But it is only fair to say that we have been met with sympathy by the authorities at Home, whose difficulties we can appreciate and to whose wishes we, of course, cheerfully conform.

Although we said last year we would wait till the war was over before dealing with depreciation on our War Loan purchase, we do not think it worth while deferring this any longer, and you will see that we have accordingly in the present account written down these investments to figures which we consider were their approximate value on 31st December last. There is nothing else in the accounts that I think requires comment or explanation, and I therefore beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented to this meeting be adopted and passed.

Mr. A. H. Skelton seconded this.

There were no questions from shareholders, and the motion was put to the meeting and carried.

Messrs. H. P. White, J. H. Wallace, and A. H. Skelton were re-elected to the Consulting Committee, on the proposal of Mr. M. S. Northcote, seconded by Mr. C. K. Black.

Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. F. Mailand were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, there is just another matter. You will remember that last year we voted \$5,000 to the Hongkong War Charities Fund, and, as we have prospered beyond our expectations, I propose that we give the same amount again, which we can easily afford. Will someone kindly second this proposal?

Mr. H. Hancock seconded, and the motion was carried.

There was no further business. The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be ready this morning.

### COMPANY REPORT.

#### HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

The report of the General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-seventh annual meeting on the 27th inst. states:—

Income \$15,925.47 brought forward from 1916, and after deducting \$13,000 paid as an interim dividend at the rate of \$3 per share on 20th August, 1917, the balance at credit of profit and loss account for the year 1917 is \$2,925.47, which it is proposed should be appropriated as follows:—

Pay final dividend of \$3 per share.....\$58,500.00

Place to Provision for Contingencies Account.....15,000.00

To carry forward to new account.....14,425.47

\$87,925.47

Mr. Paul Chater and Rev. Fero Robert offer themselves for re-election on the Consulting Committee.

### HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

PICKPOCKET'S PARTIALITY FOR TOBACCO.

A Chinese was charged with picking the pockets of another Chinese.

It was stated that defendant was caught by a Chinese Police Reservist extracting a tobacco pouch from an old man's pocket.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

### DAMAGING TREES.

Two Chinese were charged with damaging trees at the Botanical Gardens.

Defendant said they were altering the position of a grave and had no intention of damaging the trees.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined them \$3 each, remarking that if they were brought up for a similar offence again they would be heavily fined.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHONG HOOI BAN PO."]

### KWANGSI TROOPS.

We are informed that owing to a slight misunderstanding the Kwangsi troops in Hunan quarrelled with the Hunan troops recently. There was some fighting, but the trouble was soon settled by their officers. The Chief Commander Pan Hsing has ordered an enquiry into the whole matter.

### GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENT.

A message from Nanning states that General Luk Wing-ting has removed his quarters to Wuchow in order to have better control of the military affairs of the two provinces.

### THE YOUNGKONG FRONT.

It is reported that serious fighting has occurred on the Youngkong front. Troops were dispatched from Canton to Youngkong yesterday. The 1st squadron has been given orders to assist, and its departure is expected very soon.

### PROHIBITION OF RECRUITING.

The Provisional Government, owing to the disturbances caused by the "people's army," has notified the local authorities to stop the recruiting for such an army. The authorities are specially requested to deal more strictly with those who use the name of the Provisional Government for recruiting purposes.

CANTON, March 10th.

### KWONG HOI CITY.

The Authorities are informed that about 2,000 bandits, are approaching Kwong Hoi city from three directions by General Lung's order, several villages, adjacent to the city were occupied yesterday. It is said that the city will fall into the hands of the bandits before reinforcements can reach it.

### A GENERAL TO ASSIST LUNG.

We are informed that the Peking Government has sent General Wong Sze-lung, a military expert, to assist General Lung in controlling military affairs. General Wong arrived yesterday, and has proceeded to the Ko Chow front.

### LUNG'S TROOPS IN KU CHOW.

It is reported that General Lung's troops have built over 20 strongholds and longlines of trenches on the outskirts of the city, since they entered Lui Chow. Most of the outlaws in the place have been enlisted into the army.

### GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENT.

General Luk Wing-ting proceeded to Wuchow the other day. His troops have been dispatched to the Ko Chow front to assist the Canton troops, and he himself will inspect the defences of various places on his way to Wuchow. Owing to the unrest in Kwangtung Province General Luk has humbly requested the Civil Governor, Li Yew-tai, to maintain assistance to the Tachun to maintain peace and order.

A similar telegram was sent from General Luk to the Defence Commissioner, Li Fook-lam, and other leaders whose attitude is unknown to him.

### [FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

THE SOUTH AND THE NEW MENACE TO CHINA.

Another approach is being made by the North towards the South, a compromise to settle the present struggle, stating that international questions on hand and the situation in the Northern Provinces require internal peace and a united Central Government.

The South, realizing the necessity of a united China, is labouring towards this end. The Constitutionalists in the South and Western Provinces, however, do not believe in the sincerity of the Northern militarists who, as they have repeatedly shown, they believe, will find conditions imposed, and sympathy in order indirectly to perpetuate their selfish ambition and extend their illegal power and malicious influence.

The Constitutionalists demand nothing but what every impartial observer would believe reasonable and just—that the Provisional Constitution should be respected and observed by all, and that the National Assembly, illegally dissolved, shall be reconvened without further interference from the militarists. The Constitutionalists cannot subscribe to any terms of compromise or peace which would accord special privileges to any individual person or province. The Provisional Constitution can be amended and the National Assembly dissolved only in accordance with law, but not through force and intrigue, as used by the rebellious military governors, who are still taking advantage of their military power and strength.

Assistance to the friendly Powers in the War would have been early given if the members of the National Assembly, the representatives of the Chinese people, were allowed a free hand in the direction of the matter. The Peking Government has long agitated over the despatch of troops to Europe, but so far failed to act. It has long been pointed out that T'ung Chi-jui has never had any intention to help the friends of democracy in Europe, he simply believing that he will be able to use whatever power is given him for war in a foreign land to suppress the democracy and the Constitutionalists in the South.

The recent success of Southern arms in Szechuan and Shansi and the support coming gradually from the better-informed military commanders like General Feng Yu-hsiang and others would enable the Constitutionalists to carry out their aim, which is a united China and a democratic government, in which the people, and not militarism, rules.

The Provincial Assembly of Szechuan has advised the Military Government of the complete defeat of Northern forces there, and is asking Generalissimo Sun Yat-sen for instructions.

General Huang Hui-wu, formerly Defence Commissioner of Chungking, has been appointed Military Governor of Szechuan by the Military Government at Canton, and Yang Shijun, Civil Governor, pending the arrival of Governor Yang at his post. General Huang Fu-sung will officiate as Civil Governor.

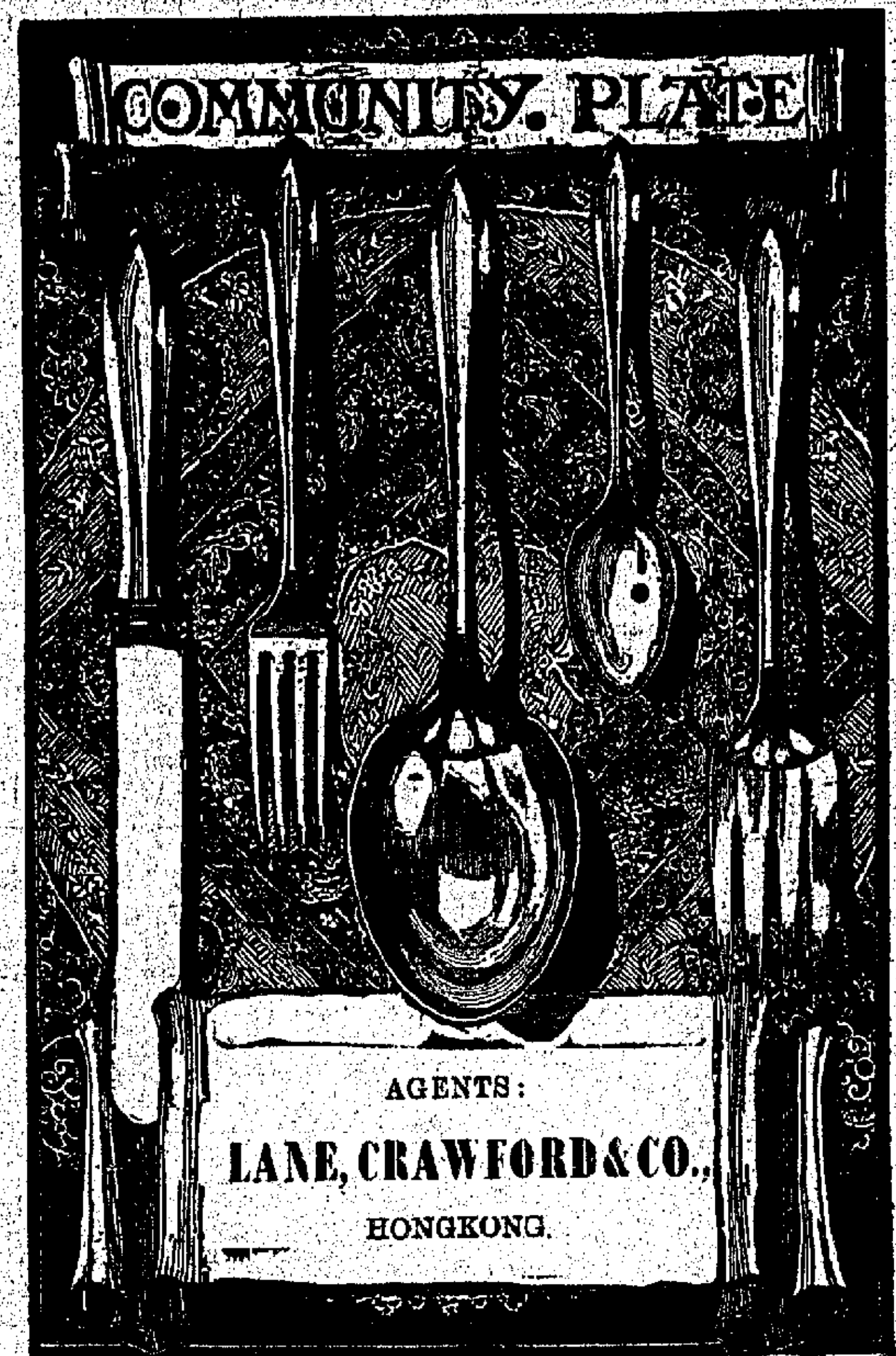
The salt revenue.

To prevent the execution of a recent Peking Government decision to hand over the surplus of the Salt revenues of Kwang-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## INTIMATIONS

"THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE DINING TABLE."  
STOCKED IN  
FOUR DESIGNS AND THREE QUALITIES.—  
GUARANTEED  
50 YEARS, 25 YEARS AND 10 YEARS RESPECTIVELY.



JUST RECEIVED AN EXCELLENT SELECTION  
HALL MARKED  
STERLING SILVER GOODS  
SUITABLE FOR  
WEDDING, COMPLIMENTARY AND  
CHRISTENING GIFTS.

DON'T PUT ON A ROOF UNTIL  
YOU INVESTIGATE

**Certain-teed**  
Roofing

THE MODERN LOW-COST ROOF FOR GODOWNS,  
OFFICE BUILDINGS, THEATRES, DWELLINGS, Etc.

PRICES AND SPECIFICATIONS ON APPLICATION.

**ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,**

Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1980.

**Wm. Powell Ltd**  
TELEPHONE 1348

**BRASS BEDSTEADS**

FRENCH, ITALIAN & HALF-TESTER

Styles.

**TWIN BEDS.** White, Blue and Green Enamel

with Springs complete.

**WOOD BEDSTEADS**

Made up in any style.

tung and Kwangsi to Lung Chai-kwong, the Military Government has formally taken over the salt administration of Liang Kwang, ordering the public to pay their salt taxes through the Bank of China, as usual. The Military Government will fulfil all international obligations secured on the salt revenue, and the organs of administration will remain the same.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

FLAT, HOUSE, or HALF-HOUSE at the Peak, wanted by Married Couple, for the Summer months. Reply to—

"Box 201," Office.  
c/o "Daily Press" Office.  
[1781]

G. R.

## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

**TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS**, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the 10th March, 1918, up to and for the sum of \$50,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 11th March, 1918.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.,  
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.  
His Majesty's Treasury Office,  
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918. [1788]

G. R.

## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

**TENDERS FOR SPECIE** current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$500,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 13th March, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 13th March, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

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"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.,  
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.  
His Majesty's Treasury Office,  
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918. [1789]

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

## MAATSCHAPPY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

**THE Steamship**  
"VAN WAERWYCK"  
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the basements and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst. at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing, within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVO-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N., Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918. [1780]

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS** on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M.—5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

**HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS** (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Accountants to the  
Hongkong Jockey Club. [1717]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

**THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1742]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

**THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Padder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

J. B. DINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1747]

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

J. B. DINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1918. [1755]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

**THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

J. B. DINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1752]

## HONGKONG CLUB

## NOTICE.

**THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING** of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,  
E. DES VOEUX,  
Secretary. [1750]

## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## THE ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES to be held in the BOTANICAL GARDENS.

## THURSDAY,

the 14th March, at 2 to 6 P.M.

Admission \$1.00 (Children Half-Price).

Mrs. LOOKER will present the Prizes at 5 P.M.

## FRIDAY,

the 15th March, at 2 to 6 P.M.

Admission 30 cts.

The Band of the 18th Infantry will play on both days.

Tea will be supplied at 50 cents per head by the HONGKONG HOTEL (who have personally offered to give half the proceeds to War Charities).

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1918. [1758]

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Firm of A. R. MARTY, Bene Salles, Successor, has as from the 15th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., the S.S. "HAROL," which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of A. R. MARTY, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise.

The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., No. 4, Queen's Building, Telephone No. 160.

P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.,  
MARTY, A. R. MARTY,  
Bene Salles, Successor.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1740]

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

## WANTED SECOND-HAND WIRE NETTING in any quantity.

Apply—  
Box 8,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1750]

## WANTED.

**AT THE PEAK** for a little girl of 2 years resident EUROPEAN NURSE.

Apply—  
Box No. 25,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1656]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

**IMMEDIATE entry**, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lo House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
48, Connaught Road Central.  
[1800]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in York Buildings.

**HOUSES** on Shameson, Canton.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[178]

## TO LET.

**A FLAT** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[1622]

## WANTED.

**TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS** in Central Locality. First floor preferred.

Apply to—  
TONG SENG & Co.,  
19, Queen's Road Central.  
[1667]

## FOR SALE.

**TUSCULUM**, Barker Road, 165, Peak.

Apply—  
DUNCAN CLARK,  
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
[1711]

## STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

**DISPENSARY** Building, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

[1329]

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

**ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian** desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 2 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves and the REGISTRATION or PERSON'S ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[1529]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## SAUSAGES!

## SAUSAGES!

## A Variety to suit all tastes.

## OXFORD SAUSAGES.

## CAMBRIDGE "

## PORK "

## BEEF "

## LIVER "

## BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE.

## BLACK PUDDING.

## WHITE

do., do., do. [1529]

## FOR SALE.

## USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different).

1000 Stamps \$ 8.00 | 2500 Stamps \$ 50.00

1500 " 18.00 | 3000 " 100.00

1800 " 22.00 | 4000 " 175.00

2000 " 25.00 |

## GRACA &amp; CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,  
HONGKONG. [1516]

## NOW ON SALE.

## DIRECTORY

## OF

## PROTESTANT

## MISSIONARIES

## FOR

## CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

"Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

Price: Cloth Cover ——— \$1.25

Paper ———— 0.80

## INTIMATION



## BY APPOINTMENT.

## WATSON'S PYERIS.

## Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits,

especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;

Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.

There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain

And drinking deeply sobers us again."

Pope.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

[12]

## DEATHS.

DERMER.—At Wood Lodge, Beckenham,

on January 10th, THOMAS MARSH

DERMER, formerly of Hongkong, aged 75.

KING.—At Purley, suddenly, on January

4th, MARY MARGARET, beloved wife of

CHARLES HENRY KING, formerly of

Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 11TH MARCH, 1918.

## THE WAR SITUATION.

There is no attempt in Mr. BONAR LAW'S

review of the war situation to minimise

the difficulties by which the Allies are

confronted, but at the same time there

is no note of despondency. Russia's

defection has been "a terrible blow to

the Allies," who had every reason to

believe that victory would crown their

efforts last year if their plans for a

simultaneous pressure on all fronts had

been carried into effect. By the turn that

events have taken the enemy have obtained

"an undoubted advantage," the extent

of which it is difficult to estimate. From

the information in possession of the

British Government it appears highly

improbable that the Central European

Powers will be able to obtain from the

conquered territory the food supplies of

which they stand in need, and—as General

ALEXIEFF'S activities in the Don district

show—it is possible, even yet, that the

ruthlessness with which they

are trampling on a prostrate foe

may defeat their object. One immediate

and regrettable result, however, of

their success has been to compel Rou-

mania, left in the lurch, to sue for peace.

The deep sympathy which Mr. BONAR LAW

expressed with this gallant little nation

in its undeserved misfortunes will be

shared by all the Allied peoples and

find practical expression in a

determination to prosecute the war

until the wrongs inflicted now are

righted. In the meantime there is

cause for anxiety, also, with regard to

our troops at Salonika, who may find

themselves attacked by numbers which it

will be "difficult, perhaps impossible, for

us adequately to meet." They are a

formidable force, however, and they occupy

strong defensive positions; consequently, an expedition sent against them would prove very costly—more costly, probably, than the Central Powers could afford, in view of the demands that would then be made upon their resources in other theatres of the war. The problem which confronts the Allies here, as in Palestine and Mesopotamia, is that of transferring large reinforcements by sea owing to scarcity of tonnage. Earlier in the campaign when they had the ships they lacked the requisite number of trained men to carry through decisive operations. Lest this admission should be construed as a justification of the attitude adopted by those who have maintained all along that the Allies would have been wiser to concentrate their efforts upon the Western front, Mr. BONAR LAW points out that but for the Salonika expedition Greece would have been thrown into the arms of Germany, with the result that the enemy would have commanded the Balkans from all quarters and could have used Greek harbours as a base for submarines, thereby severing our communications with the East. As it is, we were told by the First Lord of the Admiralty the other day, the greatest danger to our shipping is in the Mediterranean, which the commanders of the U-boats regard as a "rest cure." Nor must the results attained in Mesopotamia and Palestine be considered as "purely political and moral," for we have to safeguard our interests in Egypt and India. It is satisfactory to know that our successes in the Near East have been achieved with far fewer troops than Lord KITCHENER estimated would be required in order to save Egypt from invasion. Nevertheless, it is more than ever obvious that, though we cannot afford to neglect other spheres of activity—which it must be remembered, offered even greater possibilities in the past than they do to-day—the war will be decided on the Western front. No fears are entertained as to the result. Even if the Germans are reinforced by the Austrians, the number, as well as the quality, of the men holding the Allied lines from the English Channel to the Adriatic will be superior to those opposing them. Nor is there any cause for "serious alarm" in regard to the enemy's increased gun-power, chiefly because of our superiority in the air. So formidable are our defences that the much advertised German offensive—about which some scepticism now prevails—is awaited with confidence. If it should be made and defeated it would be the most decisive event in the war. In short, though Russia has disappointed her friends, "Germany is not one step nearer victory," and no doubt is entertained that "if the Allies hold together they will secure the results they set out to achieve when the war began."

It is understood (says the *L. and C. Express*) that Major-General Travers E. Clarke, C.B., a son-in-law of Sir John Jordan, K.C.M.G., British Minister at Peking, is about to be appointed to an important administrative post in France.



**ENEMY ATTACK ON WESTERN FRONT.**

LONDON, March 9th.

Military political writers are paying great attention to the new German schemes of conquest as evidenced by the Germanisation of the Baltic and the Baltic provinces; also by the fresh designs in the Near East, as revealed by the peace treaty with Roumania.

LONDON, March 28th.  
The Spanish Cabinet has resigned. Hitherto there has been no explanation of the resignation, but apparently, it is the outcome of the crisis which was believed to have been settled by the Cabinet's acceptance of the many Reform demands of the Military Committee which overthrew the Government in June.

that they realised the gravity of the position. Their decision is to be put in the First Lord's hands, and the material has resulted since this with the Premier, the reason looked for within the Government.

Operations are continuing in the face of heavy rains. Our columns from Lake Tanganyika have been defeated and captured 177 in January and February. The Zambesi floods are

Nyasaa killed January and subsiding.

- \* Sterling Securities
- \* Crown Assets valued at
- † Securities with the C
- £110,000

\* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.  
† Securities with the Crown Agents £110,000.







## DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF SOCIETY.

## THE LABOUR PARTY'S PROGRAMME.

## "A NEW SOCIAL ORDER"

A comprehensive report on reconstruction, prepared by a sub-committee of the executive of the Labour Party, was issued recently in the form of a leaflet entitled "Labour and the New Social Order." It will be presented to the conference of the party at Nottingham, not for adoption, but in order that it may be specifically referred to the constituent organisations for discussion and eventual submission to a party conference to be arranged for next June, or to a special conference, should a General Election render it necessary.

"We need to beware of patchwork," says the report. "The view of the Labour Party is that what has to be reconstructed after the war is not this nor that Government Department, nor this nor that piece of social machinery, but so far as Britain is concerned, society itself. To-day no man dares to say that anything is impracticable. The war, which has cleared the old political parties out of their dogmas, has taught every statesman and every Government official, to his enduring surprise, how very much more can be done along the lines we have laid down than he had ever before thought possible. What we now promulgate as our policy, whether for opposition or for office, is not merely this or that specific reform, but a deliberately thought-out, systematic and comprehensive plan for the immediate social rebuilding which any Ministry whether or not it desires to grapple with the problem, will be driven to undertake. If we in Britain are to escape from the decay of civilization itself, we must ensure that what is presently to be built up is a new social order. We do not pretend that it is possible to build society anew in a year or two of feverish reconstruction, but what the Labour Party intends to satisfy itself is that each brick that it lays to lay shall go to erect the structure that it intends, and no other."

## FOUR PILLARS OF THE HOUSE.

"The four pillars of the house that we propose to erect, resting upon the common foundation of the democratic control of society in all its activities, may be termed—

- (a) The universal enforcement of the national minimum;
- (b) The democratic control of industry;
- (c) The revolution in national finance; and
- (d) The surplus wealth for the common good."

As regards the first of these the Labour Party intends to see that the Trade Boards Act is made to apply to all industrial employment in which any considerable number of those employed obtain less than 30s. per week. This minimum (which will need revision according to the level of prices) ought to be the very lowest statutory base line for the least skilled adult workers, men or women, in any occupation, in all parts of the kingdom.

To prepare for the possibility of any unemployment, either during demobilisation or in the first years of peace, the Government should make preparations for putting instantly in hand directly or through the local authorities, such urgently-needed public works as—

- (a) The rehousing of the population, to the extent, possibly, of a million new cottages and an outlay of 300 millions sterling;
- (b) The immediate making good of the shortage of schools, training colleges, technical colleges, etc., and the engagement of the necessary additional teaching, clerical, and administrative staffs;
- (c) New roads;
- (d) Light railways;
- (e) The unification and reorganisation of the railway and canal system;
- (f) Afforestation;
- (g) The reclamation of land;
- (h) The development and better equipment of our ports and harbours;
- (i) The opening-up of access to land by co-operative small holdings and in other practicable ways.

## NATIONAL OWNERSHIP.

To relieve any pressure of an overstocked labour market, the opportunity should be taken, if unemployment should threaten to become widespread—

- (a) Immediately to raise the school-leaving age to 18;
- (b) Greatly to increase the number of scholarships and bursaries for secondary and higher education; and
- (c) Substantially to shorten the hours of labour of all young persons, even to a greater extent than the eight hours per week contemplated in the new Education Bill, in order to enable them to attend technical and other classes in the day-time.

Finally, wherever practicable, the hours of adult labour should be reduced to not more than 48 per week, without reduction of the standard rates of wages. There can be no economic or other justification for keeping any man or woman to work for long hours or at overtime, while others are unemployed.

The Party opposes the continuance of the Military Service Act, a moment longer than the imperative requirements of the war demand. It stands for the principle of the common ownership of the nation's land, to be applied as suitable opportunities occur, and for the national ownership and administration of the railways and canals, and their union, along with harbours and roads, and posts and telegraphs, as well as the great lines of steamers, in a united national service of communication and transport, to be worked for the common good. The Party opposes the return of the railways to the shareholders, declaring that the railways and canals, like the roads, must henceforth belong to the public alone. Both in the railways and nationalised mines the Party suggests a steadily increasing participation in the management, both central and local, of the employees, and aims at a household goal of standard quality, at a fixed and uniform price for

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## RUSSIAN TERMS TO ENEMY POWERS.

## THE FIFTEEN DEMANDS.

It now appears that the conditions laid down by the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk were deliberately falsified by the Austro-Germans in the account of the proceedings which they caused to be transmitted to Berlin and Amsterdam. The Russian conditions comprised fifteen points, not six, as was stated in the Brest-Litovsk message circulated by Wolff's Bureau via Amsterdam on December 27th. The full text of the demands, as printed in the Vienna papers, is now given below. The Russian requirements thus falsified by the Austro-Germans were far more sweeping and precise than the six-point summary wired from Amsterdam, and included many points not even mentioned in that document. The Russian Maximists proposed—

1.—Evacuation of all Russian territory occupied by Germany, and autonomy for Poland, Lithuania, and Lettish provinces.

2.—Autonomy for Turkish Armenia.

3.—Settlement of the question of Alsace-Lorraine, by a plebiscite, with guarantee of perfect freedom of vote.

4.—Restoration of Belgium, and an indemnity for damages, provided by an international financial fund.

5.—Restoration of Serbia and Montenegro, with indemnity for damages out of a similar international fund; Serbia, moreover, to have access to the Adriatic Bosphorus and Herzegovina to have complete autonomy.

6.—Other contested territory in the Balkans to enjoy temporary autonomy until a plebiscite is taken.

7.—Roumania to recover all her territory within her previous frontiers, after promising to grant autonomy to the Dobruja, and to give effect to Article Three of the Berlin Convention concerning equality of rights of Jews.

8.—Autonomy for the regions of Trent and Trieste inhabited by an Italian population, until a plebiscite is taken.

9.—Germany to receive back her colonies.

10.—Restoration of Persia and Greece.

11.—Neutralisation of "all maritime straits leading to inland seas, including the canals of Suez and Panama; freedom of commercial navigation; the cancelling of all charters during the war-time of enemy ships; and the torpedoing of commercial ships on the high seas to be forbidden by international agreements.

12.—All belligerents to renounce war indemnities under any form or disguise whatsoever, and all contributions exacted since the beginning of the war to be refunded.

13.—All belligerents to renounce definitely any commercial boycott after the war or institution of special Customs agreements.

14.—The peace conditions to be settled at a peace congress composed of delegates chosen by national representative bodies, and the conditions to be stipulated by the respective Parliaments. Diplomats to bind themselves to sign no secret treaties, which are to be declared by their very nature null and void.

15.—Gradual disarmament on land and sea; and the establishment of a militia to replace standing armies.

The whole kingdom, payable by rich and poor alike, as unalterable as the 1d. postage stamp. It is further asserted that health insurance will never be put on a proper footing, nor the friendly societies secure a clear field, until the nation expropriates the profit-making industrial insurance companies. The assumption by a State Department of life assurance is urged.

The party sees the key to temperance reform in taking the manufacture and retail of alcoholic drink out of the hands of those who find profit in promoting the utmost possible consumption. Localities should have conferred upon them facilities—

- (a) To prohibit the sale of liquor;
- (b) To reduce the number of licences and to regulate the conditions under which they may be held; and
- (c) If a locality decide that licences are to be granted, to determine whether such licences shall be under private or any form of public control.

A special capital levy is suggested to pay off a very substantial part of the National Debt—chargeable like the death duties on all property, but (as the death duties are approximately equal of sacrifice) with exemption of the smallest savings, and for the rest at rates very steeply graduated.

## INCOME-TAX REFORM.

The income and super taxes, the report proceeds, ought at once to be thoroughly reformed in assessment and collection, in abatements and allowances, and in graduation and differentiation, so as to levy the required total sum in such a way as to make the real sacrifice of all taxpayers as nearly as possible equal. This would involve assessment by families instead of by individuals, so that the burden would be alleviated in proportion to the number of persons to be maintained. It would involve the raising of the present unduly low minimum income assessable to the tax, and the lightening of the present unfair burden on the great mass of professional and small trading classes by a penny scale of graduation, rising from a penny in the pound to 10s. or even 10s. in the pound on the highest income of the millionaires. The excess profits tax might well be retained, and the whole taxation of inheritance ought to be re-arranged from the standpoint of asking what is the maximum amount that any rich man should be permitted to leave to his heirs, by his will, from the National Exchequer, which should normally be the heir to all private riches in excess of a quite moderate amount by way of family provision.—Times.

## NEVER AGAIN!

## THE GERMANS AND THE METAL MARKET.

[BY "AN ENGLISHMAN."]

Before the war, as we all know now, Pan-Germanism had us in a net. The simple process of peaceful penetration seemed to have made active hostilities unnecessary.

The Germans busied themselves in trade, not as merchant ventures but as conquerors. Their commerce was tinged always with political intrigue. They looked upon the Stock Exchanges of Europe as so many fields where battles should be won. Thousands of German clerks filled our offices, whose function it was to serve the Fatherland first and themselves afterwards.

We have been fighting Germany for three years, and we are not out of the net yet. In Russia and in Italy we may watch the fatal effects of the entanglement. The German firms, which for years have worked openly for their national ascendancy, are still as industrious as ever underground. That we should escape from the meshes woven by the enemy is essential for our safety, and at every attempt which we make to free ourselves we are denounced by the patient friends of German commerce and Free Trade.

The Non-Ferrous Metals Bill, for instance, was received in the House of Commons as might have been expected. The crazy individualists joined with the pedantic Free Traders to oppose its passage. And yet the case for it is so strong that argument should have seemed superfluous. The one comment which might have been passed three years ago. Before Germany drew the sword we were dependent upon her for our supply of spelter, lead, copper, aluminium, and tin. We could not arm ourselves without her aid. A powerful group of German companies, whose ramifications it was not easy to trace, controlled the metal market of the world. They captured the lead in neutral countries; they restricted the output of spelter in England itself, even though England was at war. And there is no doubt that their simple aim was to get all the metals in or upon the earth into their own hands, and so to enjoy the sole privilege of making guns.

## FREE TRADE FIRST.

It was the obvious duty of our Government to deflect this aim, and it proposed to deflect it by means of a Bill which will forbid anyone, for the space of five years after the war, to trade in non-ferrous metals without a licence. The proposal is a defiance of the gospel of Free Trade, and the hot-gospelers rise in their wrath. In plain forgetfulness they refuse to learn the lessons taught by the war. The Germans were able to challenge the world because their commercial expansion had marched hand-in-hand with their military expansion. And they were able to expand commercially because England, the sole victim of Free Trade, provided them with an easy open market for their dumped goods. Had it not been for English compliance, the war could not have been made at all. But the Free Traders have no argument. He regards the word of Cobden as inviolate and inviolable. He would rather see his country invaded and in ashes than give up one article of his dangerous doctrine. For him Free Trade is a natural force, like gravitation, which must be accepted without question and without criticism. If it leads to ruin, well then, ruin let it be. We shall fall into the pit, without any harm done to a sacred principle.

So think and say the Free Traders. They are indifferent to the lack of the many necessary commodities of which their "moral law" has deprived us. They look upon the difficulties in which Free Trade has involved us with a callous eye. And rather than renounce an indefensible doctrine they would leave the Germans unchecked after the war in the control of the metal market. They refuse to think of the jury we should inflict upon ourselves if we again strengthened the arms of those who are fighting us to-day. The metal industry is a key industry, and no foreign nation should be able to say how much or how little spelter and tin we may use. The risk we run in peace is no less than the risk we run in war. If the non-ferrous metals are essential for the making of guns and munitions, they are essential also for peaceful industries, and we cannot again be dependent for them upon our enemies of to-day.

## NO MORE DUMPING.

The arguments brought forward by the Free Traders are disingenuous as well as foolish. This is a measure of fear or jealousy, says one. It is no worse for that. We are right to fear the unscrupulous encroachment of our foes. We should be disgraced were we not jealous of our commercial honour and independence. We cannot, if we cherish a due respect for our liberty, put unreservedly in the power of our enemies the very means of prosperity and defence. Not in obedience to a pedantry, not in the blind acceptance of a worn-out dogma shall we place the security of our Empire in alien hands. Sir Albert Stanley's Bill will be passed in due time, and the report of the Committee on After-War Trade cannot be disregarded, even by the Cobdenites. The Committee has already given a pronouncement in favour of Imperial Preference, and will, it is said, recommend the protection of key industries and the suppression of the dumping which filled the breast of the Free-Trader with unfeigned joy.

It is the paradox of the pious Cobdenite that he is willing to wreck the Empire in obedience to a prophet who foretold the future always in false colours. The Radical is not wont to accept the word of any master unquestioned, yet

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## FOOD PRICES IN PEACE

## AND WAR.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY CHANGES.

The increase in the general level of retail food prices in Great Britain since the war began is now (says *The Times*) about 97 per cent., a reduction of 8 per cent. since September 1st having been brought about as the result of recent food control orders. The following table giving a percentage comparison of the level of prices for the chief articles of food on October 1st in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914, is published in the *Labour Gazette*, issued by the Ministry of Labour:

Article	Percentage increase from July 1914, to October 1, 1917.	Large Towns (populations over 50,000)	Small Towns and Villages	United Kingdom (average)
Beef, British:—	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.
Ribs	82	87	84	
Thin flank	116	105	111	
Beef, chilled or frozen:—				
Ribs	120	116	118	
Thin flank	158	136	147	
Mutton, British:—				
Legs	78	82	80	
Breast	114	95	104	
Mutton, frozen:—				
Legs	139	126	133	
Breast	180	167	173	
Bacon (streaky)	118	103	110	
Fish	179	133	156	
Flour	49	54	52	
Bread	58	52	55	
Sugar	87	81	84	
Sugar (granulated)	197	184	190	
Milk	82	75	78	
Butter:—				
Fresh	101	97	99	
Salt	99	97	98	
Cheese	91	92	91	
Margarine	70	62	66	
Eggs (fresh)	186	154	160	
Potatoes	51	29	40	

All above Articles (Weighted Percentage Increase) 102 93 97

In arriving at the general percentage increase in the above table the several articles are weighted in accordance with the proportionate expenditure on them in pre-war expenditure of working-class families, an allowance being made for the economies resulting from changes in dietary which have been effected since the beginning of the war, especially in those families in which the total income has not been increased by advances in rates of wages, greater regularity of employment, increased output, or the working of overtime.

## FIGURES FROM OTHER LANDS.

The following figures from other lands may be given for the purpose of comparison:—

FRANCE.—The level of retail food prices in April (the latest available figure) was 47 per cent. above that of July, 1914.

HOLLAND.—The increase in the cost of food between 1914 and 1917 for a rural working-class family of 10 is 107 per cent., and for a family of six, 116 per cent.

DENMARK.—The average increase in prices of necessities in July, 1917, as compared with prices in July, 1914, was 152 per cent. (bread, 231 per cent.; butter, milk, beef and mutton, 130; bacon and pork, 146).

SWEDEN.—The cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical household in food, fuel, and light represents an increase of 74.9 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914.

VIENNA.—The general level of prices was about 212 per cent. above that recorded for July, 1914, the heaviest increases being in land (637 per cent.), bacon (600), margarine (500), and butter (489).

CANADA.—The cost of food, measured by the weekly expenditure of a family, showed an increase of 56.6 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

AUSTRALIA.—The average retail price of food in the 30 chief towns showed an increase of 23.5 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

he clings to Cobden's creed with an earnest submissiveness, though he should know well that every one of Cobden's predictions failed him. All the world was to follow the example of Great Britain, and nobody followed it. England was to be the universal factory, and the other countries would be content with the growing of grain. And Germany and America arose at once as the commercial rivals of Great Britain in all the industries. Nor was it for nothing that the Germans did their utmost with money and enthusiasm to keep alive the Cobden Club, the centre of the worship. They had but to burn incense at the shrine and hope that they might guard for ever the precious privileges of their trade.

And the ideal which the Free Trader has always kept before him is the ideal of cheapness. A penny in the pocket seems to him the best possible compensation for all the wealth bestowed upon Germany. What matters it that the Huns control our metals so long as a large loaf smiles upon every table? A question, which can receive but one answer, and it is neither an economic nor a political question, but a question about making this article cheaper. Cobden's ideal in an article cheaper, by reducing its price in the market from 8d. to 6d. But suppose in so doing you have rendered your country weaker against a foreign foe... your article is tolerably dear, I take it, after all. Is not its real price enhanced to every Christian and patriot a hundred-fold? Indeed it is, and that is the best answer which can be given to him who for the sake of cheapness would permit the German to assume unhampered their dangerous control of the metal market.—Daily Mail.

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12 " " "	\$1.10 Half Gallon	\$2.25 each.
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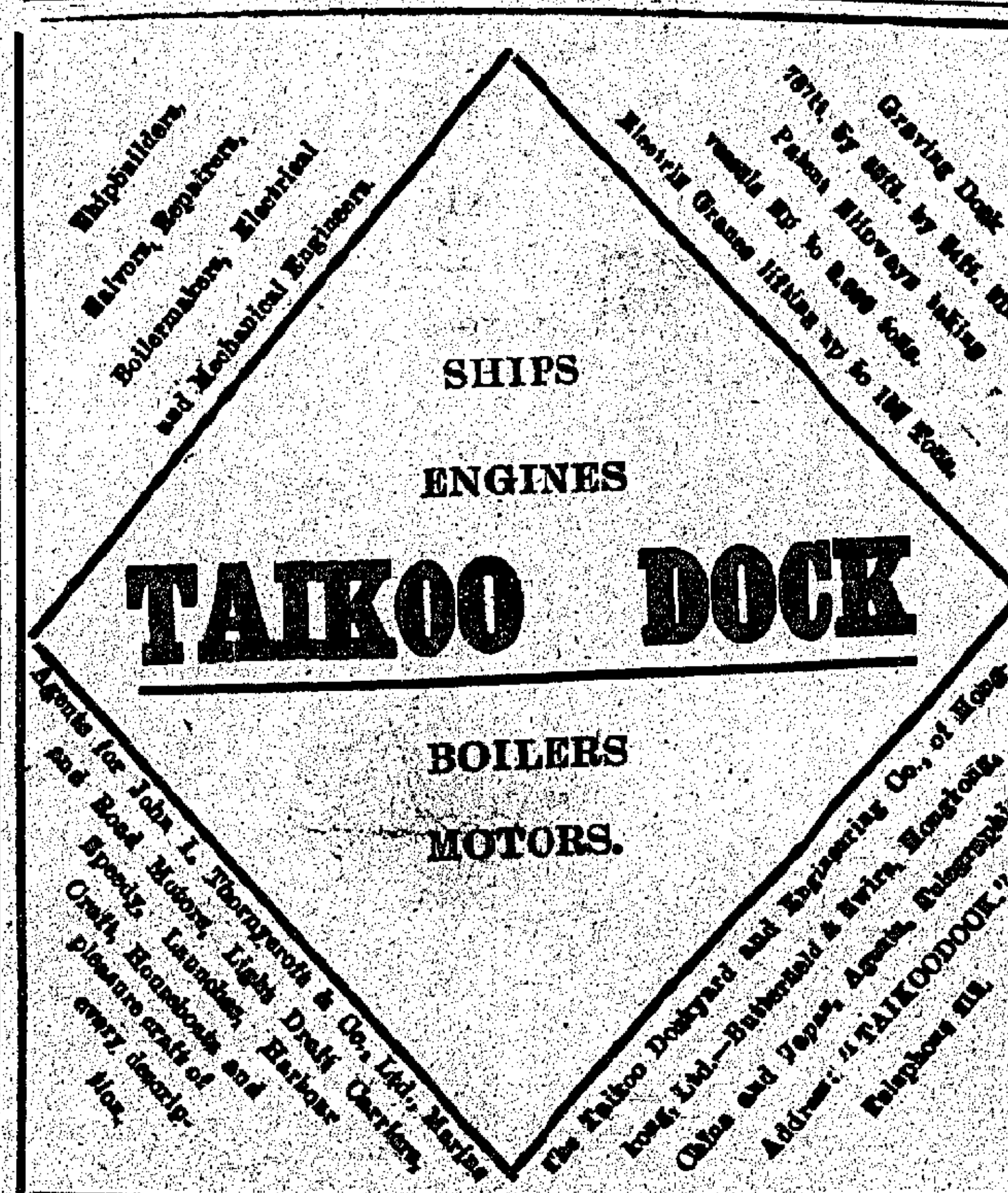
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	Barometer at 2 p.m.	Therm. at 2 p.m.	Therm. at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.95	29.95	29.95
Thermometer	87	65	73
Humidity	81	65	87
Wind Direction	East	ESE	
Force	4	2	0
Weather	0	0	0
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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 11th Mar., 10 A.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUZYANG"	On 12th Mar., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HINKIANG"	On 14th Mar., 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 16th Mar., Noon.
HANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 18th Mar., 3 P.M.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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Colombo	1917	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Interchangeable with Orient Line.

**SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Despatch Marseilles if calling about	Despatch London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily Suspended.		

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**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUFFELL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	{ KITANO MARU ... 16,000...FRI. SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500...SAT.	16th March 11 A.M. 23rd " 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	{ NIKKO MARU ... 8,000...SAT. AKI MARU ... 12,500...SAT.	16th March 11 A.M. 20th April 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ...	{ BENTEN MARU ... 8,000...SUN.	10th March.

LONDON via LIVERPOOL, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ...

MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ...

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ...

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON ...

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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FUSHIMI MARU ... Wed., 13th March, 11 A.M.  
KASHIMA MARU ... SAT., 20th March, 11 A.M.  
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VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 27th Apr.
PERHIA MARU	3,000	FRI., 10th May

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Perhia Maru" call at Shanghai.

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"AFRICA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Mar., at 3 P.M.  
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"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar., at 8 A.M.  
"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

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[APRIL 10, 1918]

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